PATENT SPECIFICATION

65 **1**989



Date of Application and filing Complete Specification March 12, 1948. No. 7606/48.

Complete Specification Published April 11, 1951.

(Under this application, which was ariginally made under Section 91 of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1946, a Specification was laid open to public inspection on March 12, 1948).

Index rt acceptance :- Class 39(iii), H1(gx:x), H2e4(g1: b). COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in Electrically Heated Furnaces for Drawing Glass and Analogous Plastic Materials

I, Preser Harman, a British Subject, of the firm of Herbert Haddan & Co., of 31 & 32. Bedford Street, Strand, London, - XV.C.2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention, a communication to ma from abroad by Sklarny a Refinerie, Brive Josef Riadel, Kurodin Podnik, a Crechoslovakia, Company, of Dolmi Polubay. Czechoslovakia, and in what manner the 10 same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the described and ascertained in and by the

From-BAKER & DANIELS

Hitherto gus heating has been used in the known process of drawing threads 15 from gloss rule or tubes. Even if relafollowing statement:tively favourable results have been obtained with this kind of heating, the threads thus obtained are not of the requisite quality to make it possible for twisting into yam for example). In particular it has not been possible in this kind of heating to procure a continuous uniof heating to procure a continuous uni-

form heat source.

This continuous uniform heat source is an absolute necessity if a greatest possible number of rods are to be enranged next to each other and the work done with an ideal epinning point (that is to say change from 80 rod to thread).

It is also known to draw threads from glass rods by using electrical resistance heating, in which each single glass rod is enclosed in a special heating spiral or \$5 cril. form heat source.

SK coil.

coil.

In the above apparatus very fine, uniform threads are obtained, it is true, but the apparatus has other disadvantages.

Apart from a large consumption of current a large space is necessary, the several glass rade being at greater distance from each other than necessary for the density process, so that the space on the drawing process, so that the space on the drawing and winding draws is not

46 fully utilized.

With the electrically heated furnace
with the electrically heated furnace
according to the present invention it is,
however, possible not only to procure a [Price Sir]

continuous uniform heat source with the greatest possible equality of temperature 60 in the furnice but also to arrange the rods at only a small distance apart, if the heating couls are disposed according to the present invention. With this apparatus threads of a quality, scarcely attainable 56 hitherto, i.e. fineness and uniformity, can be produced.

hitherto, i.e. fineness and uniformity, can be produced.

The invention thus relates to electrically heated furnaces for the production of threads from rods or tubes (rods or hollow 60 rods) of glass or analogous plastic materials introduced into the furnaces and the inventive idea is seen in the fact that the heating coils are not carried around the glass rods but lis horizontally established to each other and the glass rods are conveyed through the gap formed between conveyed through the gap formed between the colls.

In the accompanying drawing, Figs. 1 and 2 are sections at right angles to one 19 another of such a furnace.

In a ceramic furnace body 3 are two resistance coils 1, so arranged in an annular holding piece 2 that a narrow gap ramning between them.

remains between them.

A continuous and uniform heat source is formed between the coils. The rode or tubes 4 are introduced through a guiding piece 5 made of ceremic or metallic material. In order to prevent sticking in 80 the guiding place 5 and to obtain a uniform pro-heating, that is to say an ideal spinning point, the desting chamber has a roof-like slope and is widened downwards in the direction of feed.

The ceramic bolding places 2 are heart-

The ceramic holding pieces 2 are heart-like in cross-section and are slotted above on the insertion side and in the delivery

on the macrion side and in the delivery region. The ceramic holding pieces 2 have abutting ends and can be arranged next to 80 each other in any number.

The separation of the individual inserted rods in this kind or arrangement is only limited by mechanical influences of the drawing process so that they can be arranged quite close to each other.

Miles Vic

651,989

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed. I declare that what I claim

I. An electrically heated furnace (drawing furnace) for the drawing of threads from rode or tubes of glass or analogous plastic materials which are 10 plastic in heat, characterised by two parallel electric heating coils arranged to constitute between them a continuous and uniform heat source for the rods or tubes, which in any desired number lie 15 next to each other and are conveyed through the gap formed between the coils so that they may be drawn into fine threads according to known processes.

2. Electrically heated furnace according to claim I, characterized in that the 10 two parallel electric heating colls are in a chamber having a roof-like alops widened downwards in the direction of fred.

3. Electrically heated furnace according to claim I and 2, characterized in that 25 ceramic holding pieces for the electric heating colls are of heat-like shape in cross-section and are slotted above on the insertion side and in the delivery region.

Dated this 12th day of Murch, 1948.

For the Applicant,

HERBERT HADDAN & CO..

Chartered Patent Agents,

31 and 32. Bedford Street, Strand,

London, W.O.2.

Learnington Spa: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by the Courier Press.—1961.
Published at The Patent Office, 25, Southempton Buildings, London, W.C.2, from which copies, price 2s. per copy; by post 2s. 1d. may be obtained.

